

out-----3

outwardly. The calyx is five-parted, the corolla funnel-shaped, spreading and clothed on the inner surface with a coating of dense fleshy hairs. The fruit consists of a one-called, two valved capsule containing numerous seed. The entire plant, the root especially, has an intensely bitter taste, and an extract of it ranks as a valuable tonic quite equal in its effects to gentian. It is said to be beneficial in intermittent fevers, gout, liver complaint, dropsy and scurvy.

Bog Rosemary, sundew, and orchids (see previous paper).

The large fruited juneberry (*Amelanchier Canadensis*) sometimes known as Service-berry, prefers dry soils and flowers from March until May. This is a large shrub or tree, usually much less than twenty-five feet in height and rarely twice that height. The oval leaves which alternate on the stem, are tapering at the tip, finely saw-edged, smooth like those of the pear tree but often hairy when young. The flowers on long, slender pedicels, in spreading or drooping racemes with silky, reddish bracts among them, are pure white and over one inch across. They consist of a five-parted, persistent calyx, five long, narrow tapering petals, three or four times the length of the calyx, and numerous stamens inserted on the calyx throat; with two to five styles,

hairy at the base, The fruits are round, crimson, sweet, edible, seedy berries which are ripe in June and July.

✓ The Mountain Holly (*Ilex monticola*)--Nemopanthes Canadensis of Gray--a shrub of the northern swamps about six feet high, and by no means confined to mountainous regions, since it is also abundant in the middle West, has smooth-edged, elliptic, petioled leaves, ash-colored bark, small, solitary, narrow-petalled staminate and pistillate flowers on long, threadlike pedicels from the leaf-axils, in May. In August dull-pale-red berries appear. The leaves are not as glossy as those of the European variety and this holly prefers swampy places.

The sedges found here are genus of Cyperaceae which are sometimes used in converting swamps into dry ground. These are nearly akin to the grasses but easily distinguished by their solid, unjointed, generally triangular stems, undivided leaf-sheaths, and the absence of paleae. Dry and rough in texture they furnish only the poorest constituent of fodder or hay, nor with few exceptions have they any other economic uses. The two genus found here are Juncus and Carex.

There are many alders in Cranberry Glade, one black alder or winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*) belongs

to the Holly family and flowers in June and early July. This plant is a shrub six to twenty-five feet in height with oval, saw-edged, dark green leaves tapering to a point, about one inch wide, smooth above and hairy especially along veins beneath. The small, greenish-white flowers are in clusters, the staminate clusters being two to ten flowered, and the fertile ones one to three flowered. Beautiful bright-red berries, about the size of a pea, apparently whortled around the twigs cover the branches during the late fall and early winter months. The preferred habitat of the black alder is swamps, ditches, fence-rows or low thickets.

The White alder (*Clethra alnifolia*) like the black alder prefers swampy places but it flowers in late July and early August. This much-branched shrub, grows from three to ten feet in height. The leaves which alternate on the stem, are oblong or ovate, finely saw-edged above the middle at least, green on both sides and tapering at the base into short petioles. The very fragrant, white flowers which are about one-third of an inch across are borne in long, narrow, upright, clustered spikes, with awl-shaped bracts. These flowers have a calyx of five sepals; and contain five long petals; ten protruding stamens with one style the longest.

Inventory of Materials

Topic: \_\_\_\_\_

Lakes, Rivers  
W. Va.

Title:

Paddy Knob

Author:

Mrs. Rella Yeager

Date Submitted: \_\_\_\_\_

Length: 500 Words

Status:

Editor: \_\_\_\_\_

Contents:

complete statement on  
Paddy Knob, gives description  
of a trip up Paddy Knob, fine views  
& scenic views.

Source:

Source given

Consultant:

Reliability:

File: \_\_\_\_\_

Folder: \_\_\_\_\_

Mrs. Rella F. Yeager

Rella Yeager

John Branch Green  
-1-

PADDY KNOB

18  
By John Branch Green

Richmond Virginia

It may seem somewhat presumptuous for an "Easterner" to be telling you folks of Pocahontas county something about the beauties of your own mountains, still, like the proverbial prophet, your natural wonders might be without the proper respect and appreciation due them and I want to remind you that in lots of them you have treasures of beauty and interest. I am thoroughly "sold" on Pocahontas county already and still the wonders unfold themselves. The seller was a good one who used no undue persuasion but hooked me with breath-taking proof, for with your Editor I have ridden, walked, or waded to spots of loveliness or unique interest that should shame you for letting them go unbeholden.

Each trip is a revelation but the latest was more. Have you been to Paddy Knob? If you have perhaps this impression will interest you as revealing the reactions of a lowlander; if you haven't I only hope it will interest you to the point of going.

They looked for a spot on which to put a fire-tower and some wanderer of these hills and valleys must have told them of the one spot so near ideal that man need do very little to improve on the building hand of the Creator.

From Frost the highway to Virginia swings east and crosses the Allegheny at the state line. Right at the state line a newly constructed road swings south and upward; smartly upward, too, for the last mile is a hard one unless your motor is good and your brakes sure.

Right on the peak, and you are there almost before you realize it, stands Paddy Knob fire tower; verily a sentinel of the sky. The knob is cleared and once there the world lies at your feet. In all directions, three hundred and sixty degrees of the compass you can sweep the horizon with your eye; witnesses of sight being the only limitation to the sweep of the distance. Your writer has had the pleasure of many mountain climbs in your own state and among the Alps of Europe but this is the only cathedral spire of God's making that he has ever visited from which the entire panoramic sweep of the horizon is yours for the taking.

I have heard that other points resemble it but are remote and inaccessible. Here is a spot only three miles from a hard-surface highway and linked to it by a road narrow but good. (Blow your horn loud and frequently on the way up.) I understand that some day an improvised skyline drive connecting Cheat with White Sulphur may pass that way and sure as shooting that view alone would attract thousands if you acquaint yourself with it and then tell of it to others.

We wish we could have seen inside the tower but in this out-of-the-forest-fire-season it was securely locked. I understand that it is compact and snug for housekeeping. When the wind started blowing your writer would probably come down from there for there must be some very noticeable sway to that steel bower.

"Rock-a-bye Baby" would be a theme song very much in order, undoubtedly.

To the CCC boys goes credit for the hastily but well built

road already mentioned and already work has begun on a link of that Skyline Drive which is sure to be a wonder. Here in the clouds distances fool you. Who called Washington, D. C., the City of Magnificent Distances? He had never been to Paddy Knob. Down the slope and through the brush we spied the new road in the making and walked towards it. After a distance twice that which we anticipated we reached it and hailed those we left at the tower. The cry reached through the clear ozone but I was fooled when I thought I could hurl a rock the space we had come.

X

Inventory of Materials

Pocahontas

Topic: Flora

W. Va.

Title: Giant Hawthorne

Author: Clyde R. Montgomery

Date Submitted: \_\_\_\_\_

Length: 340

Status: \_\_\_\_\_

Editor: \_\_\_\_\_

Contents:

Hawthorn Trees standing in Cranberry Glades, Pocahontas Co.

Source:

Dr. Strausbaugh, Prof of Botany, W. Va. University

Consultant:

Reliability:

Information in This Paper published in West Virginia Newspaper & Magazine also one National Magazine

Accurate

File: \_\_\_\_\_

Folder: \_\_\_\_\_



CLYDE R. MONTGOMERY  
1218 University Ave.  
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PAPER VI

GIANT HAWTHORNS

Several hawthorn trees, Crateagus spp., standing in the Cranberry Glades of Pocahontas county, a short distance from the State Road Route 24, are of exceptional size and bear many indications of great age.

Some comparisons have been made of these trees with others of the same species in West Virginia and other states. The comparisons indicate that the hawthorns of the Cranberry Glades are unusually large, especially one of the trees which is larger than others of the group.

Attention was not called to the unusual size of the tree until very recently. The big hawthorns were probably first described by Dr. P. D. Strausbaugh, Professor of Botany, West Virginia University, who has visited the region a number of times. His attention was first called to the trees by a companion and subsequently he made some notes concerning the trees.

Dr. Strausbaugh described the trees and setting as follows:

"On a relatively flat-topped grass and fern covered hill at one side of the Cranberry Glades, are some unusually large hawthorn trees, Crateagus spp., The forest of this area was cut away many years ago so that the land could be used for pasturage. Undoubtedly the hawthorns became established during this period.

"As yet no borings have been made to determine the age of these trees, but their size indicates a venerable experience for many of them.

"One tree in particular, at height of three feet from the ground, has a trunk diameter of 20 inches, and exceeds 40 feet in height. All of these trees, heavily plastered, draped and bearded with lichens, are strangely gray and old looking."

The hawthorn is normally a small tree or large shrub seldom reaching more than 12 or 15 feet in height, and six or seven inches in diameter. These hawthorns seem to be in good condition, in spite of their apparent age, and barring the accidents of fire and lightning may continue to be landmarks in the community for many years.

NOTE-- In my own writings, and at least in the oral discussions of others the name, "Strausbaugh Hawthorn," has been applied to the largest tree of the group, honoring Dr. Strausbaugh who was first to bring the big tree to the attention of the public.

Dr. Strausbaugh mildly protested the application of this name to the trees in a conversation with me, probably out of feelings that were deeper than mere modesty. However the name has become rather generally established.

Publication of the information in this paper has been made in West Virginia newspapers and magazines and at least one national magazine.

West Virginia Writers' Project

RESEARCH IDENTIFICATION REPORT

Natural Setting  
Pocahontas County  
Chapter (3)- Part 2 Sec A )

Subject \_\_\_\_\_

Date Dec 13th 1941.

Research Worker Roscoe W. Brown

Date Research Taken Dec 3- to Dec 13- 1941.

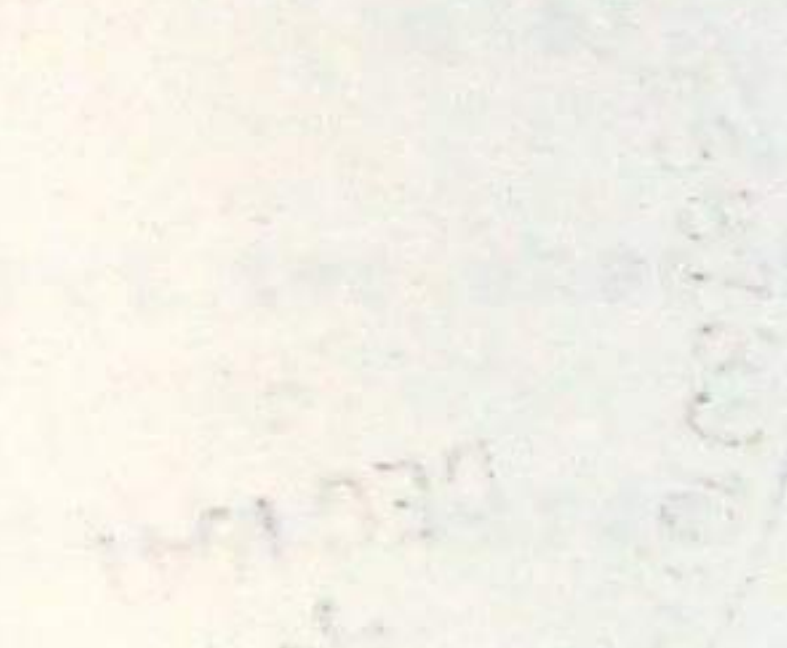
Typist Roscoe W. Brown.

Date Typed Dec 10-11- & 13- 1941.

Source By contact of flowers, description, &&  
from history of West Va wild flowers

Date Filed \_\_\_\_\_

Glossary- from Columbia -Encyclopedia.



(Note)

The first two sheets hereto attached , is a brief Glossary of the peculiar words used in describing the wild flowers; and it should be written before or after this Section. It will greatly aid a reader for a ready reference.

Roscoe W. Brown.